



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 8, 1910.  
WHY NOT CAPTURE THE CHURCH?  
GIVE US AN "OPEN SHOP" GOVERNOR.  
THE BITTERNESS OF OTIS.  
FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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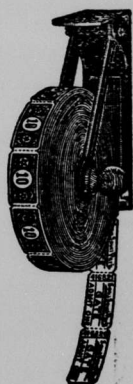
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.

No. 21

## WHY NOT CAPTURE THE CHURCH?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

In capturing a fort, the commander's aim is to get the men inside rather than to continue the bombardment from without. This is a principle which applies to every kind of warfare, and it is good strategy in any case.

In the battle in which organized labor is now engaged, it needs all the fortresses that it can command. I question whether any power could be greater in behalf of workmen than the church; but what the church needs is intelligent and honest direction. There is a latent power in the church which is ready to co-operate in a program which will mean great things for the workers. The question is, how shall the workmen avail themselves of this power. They certainly cannot do it by bombarding the church from without. When a man or an institution is assaulted, the natural inclination is to fight back. It should be the aim of labor not to raise antagonisms within the church against labor, but to enlist its sympathy and co-operation. It is not a question of winning in an argument, but one of winning the church.

There is no institution which may be more easily captured than the church; for it is democratically organized and the will of the majority rules. It is simply impossible for a modern church to be controlled by any one man or any set of men. In the church, the voice of the people is the voice of God. It is logical, therefore, that if labor is to capture this great force, the thing for the workman to do is to become identified with the church as an institution.

There are some workmen who, becoming impatient with the church in the matter of social reform, have gone outside to work out their plans, and usually these impatient ones have assumed the position of dictators to the church, after they have left it. They seek to whip into line the men and women whom they profess to scorn. They seem to forget that in leaving the institution, they forfeited all right to demand of the church those measures for which they, themselves, stand; for no man outside of the church has the right to dictate a policy for its guidance, because the church is purely a voluntary organization. If the church infringes upon the rights and attempts to restrict the liberties of others, then those injured have a right to fight the church in its operations. But the church as such has the privilege to map out its own social program as it maps out its own religious program, and to do precisely as it pleases, provided—as intimated—such program does not injure anybody else.

However, those identified with the church who are in accord with the general purpose of the organization, have the privilege to suggest to the church the policies which should be pursued in connection with its general program. It is logical to assume, then, that if workmen desire to have the church come out even more strongly in behalf of the things for which labor stands, they have it in their power to say just what the church shall do. They can make the church whatever they choose.

—◆—  
"How often a man has cause to return thanks for enthusiasms of his friends! They are the little fountains that run down from the hills to refresh the mental desert of the despondent."—Henry Van Dyke.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Give Us an "Open Shop" Governor

J. F. Parkinson of Palo Alto has announced his candidacy for Governor of the State of California on the "open shop" issue. Of course the gentleman will be unable to participate in the primaries, but he will enter the list later by petition. He figures that his platform will suit many in the sunny south, that General Otis will tie on the sword he didn't use in the Philippines, and that there will be a rally to the cry of the class.

We predict that Mr. Parkinson will never be Governor of this State. He may take himself seriously. If he does, he is the only man so to do. The gentleman has had his differences with the unions, and the latter were obliged to show him that they are in the field permanently, with the result that Mr. Parkinson is "union," so far as his particular line of industry is concerned.

Let us examine the beauties of the situation should an avowed "open shopper" be chosen chief executive, and be able to put his policies into force and effect.

Imagine (horrible dream) that Mr. Parkinson should lead a host to take away the eight-hour day and place all the workers back on the ten-hour minimum, with a possibility of an average of eleven or twelve hours, and Sundays spent in the "open shop." Then suppose that the "law of supply and demand" is used to cover the wage rates, and that each man would be "paid according to his worth." All this means that wages would be set at the figure for which the lowest man will work.

Next would come the repeal of those laws that insist upon some compensation for loss of life and injury on account of the neglect of employers; that have for their purpose the abolition of the sweatshop and the tenement house; that protect innocent children and endeavor to see that they secure an education; that throw every safeguard possible around the wage earners and their families. These laws were placed on the statute books by the unions, in many instances, and to complete an "open shop" Governor's platform, these laws must be cast aside.

By all means let us have an executive of the advanced type of a Parkinson. How the American eagle would scream on the gentleman's inauguration day! And how Mr. Otis would write and write and still write in the Los Angeles "Times!" Altogether the picture leaves but little to the imagination. However, that little is sufficient to treat the subject seriously, even though it is a joke, for the ostensible reason of restoring "industrial freedom" is catchy with a few, who do not think and fail to realize what it all means in the light of the experiences of the past.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

### Why Should a Father Insure His Life? Part III.

#### To the People. Letter No. 53.

The remaining four letters to gain prizes in the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company's competition give the viewpoint of children on life insurance:

#### Awarded Seventh Prize.

"The comfort and satisfaction, which must be derived by a father, from the mere fact of knowing his family provided for in case of death, would be, according to my idea, more than sufficient reason why a father should have his life insured. Suppose a case such as mine, for instance, where my mother and we children are entirely dependent upon my father's support. What would we do in case of our father's death, should he leave us no insurance? We would be thrown entirely on our own resources, and that would mean work for all of us, and no more school. Surely, to make such a condition impossible, every father and his family would gladly make some sacrifices, in order, to be able to pay the premiums every year, which would enable him to carry an insurance.

"A father, should also from a sense of responsibility, as the provider and protector of his family, insure his life. For, does it not say in the Bible, 'But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.' 'I Timothy 5:8.'

"I have spoken so far, only of the father with little or no means. Many people would now say, why should a father with some means insure his life? In answering this question I would say, that a father in such circumstances, could not find a safer and better place for his extra money than a life insurance policy.

"For the father, who even though he did not have his life insured, would leave his family well provided for, life insurance would be one of the safest investments for his surplus means.

"By FREDERICK A. HEUER, age 14,  
"Germantown Boys' School, Philadelphia."

#### Awarded Eighth Prize.

"Life insurance is getting easier of access, and more universally used every year, because man generally, is thinking more of his wife and children and what will become of them after his death.

"Here are three reasons why a devoted father should insure his life.

"The first is the protection of his family. Two young and happy couples lived near together on the same street. Death removed the father in both homes quite early in life. One widow lives happily with her two well educated boys as a result of her husband's fore thought, while the other has had to leave her home and work hard for a living. Life insurance caused this difference.

"A second reason is help in business. A good business man in an unfortunate turn of money matters lost practically everything he possessed. His life insurance came due in a few years and so he struggled along until then. With the aid of the money he set up in business and made a success out of failure.

"Any institution for saving money in these

times is a blessing and life insurance is the surest and best way of saving money for old age, or 'A Rainy Day,' because most every man would scrape a little harder to pay his insurance than he would to put the same amount of money in the bank.

"In these days there are so many ways of spending money, that unless one has a systematic plan of saving, it is usually put off. Many good old couples have lived happily and cosily with the feeling that they were independent and had enough to sustain them for the remainder of their lives.

"By CHAUNCEY H. DURKEE, age 15,  
"Haverhill High School, Haverhill, Mass."

#### Awarded Ninth Prize.

"Every father who loves his children and is considerate of their future welfare should have his life insured.

"In these days of progress it is necessary that the children be well educated. For this reason the father should make such provisions that, in case of death, there will be enough money to support his children until they would be, at least, through the public school.

"There are many fathers who plan that they will work hard and save money by putting it in the bank, in order to give their children the best education possible. But alas such plans are not always accomplished. The average man finds that, after the weekly expenses are paid, the sum remaining is too small to be taken to the bank. So he decides to wait until the end of the month. But very often the whole sum is spent in the mean time, and if there is any money in the bank at the end of the year it is a very small amount. Often death approaches unexpectedly and the children, being left practically penniless, are compelled to leave school and go to work. Therefore every father should take out a life insurance policy as a safe-guard against such a misfortune.

"A man should have his life insured in order to maintain an independent position in old age. Many men save no money while they work, and thus when they get too old to work are dependent upon their children for support.

"Now if these men would take out an endowment policy for twenty years, there would be no fear of being a burden on their children. For very often a father may raise ten children, but the ten children will not take care of one father.

"Therefore in order to benefit both himself and his children every wise and intelligent father should have his life insured.

"By HELEN RUTH, age 17,  
"Hanover High School, Hanover, Pa."

#### Awarded Tenth Prize.

"Papa ought to Insure his life because when he dies to make a way so that Mama and I could have some money to live on,

"And to leave money if he should owe any debts so Mama could pay them. And send me to school so I can take care of Mama when she is old.

"By MATTIE M. NORMAN, age 8,  
"Hertford Public Schools, Hertford, N. C."

Sheriff Foley of Chicago once received a letter from an old constituent who wanted aid in distress. It contained a carefully prepared list of troubles, after which it concluded: "If you don't receive this letter let me know and I'll send you a duplicate."

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# STATEMENT OF THE Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities OF The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society HIBERNIA BANK (A CORPORATION)

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DATED JUNE 30, 1910

## ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$9,610,000.00), of the State of California and municipalities thereof (\$2,581,875.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$14,397,910.89
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks.....	1,658,867.12
3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is.....	6,428,060.20
	<b>\$22,484,838.21</b>

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Companies of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$266,000.00), "Western Pacific Railway Co. 5 per cent Bonds" (\$250,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$108,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$29,000.00), "Southern Pacific Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$1,000.00), "Market Street Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$858,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company first Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$185,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,490,000.00), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4 1-2 per cent Bonds" (\$474,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas & Electric Co. 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Co. 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00).	
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is .....	\$32,304,347.02
The Condition of the said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is .....	45,070.96
The Condition of the said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$257,169.38), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$20,987.74), Alameda (\$261.21), in this State, the actual value of which is .....	278,418.33
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its office, the actual value of which is .....	1,025,901.32
The Condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
7—Contingent Fund—Interest due and uncollected on Promissory Notes .....	\$139,558.24
Interest accrued but not yet payable on United States and other Bonds .....	138,006.46
	<b>277,564.70</b>
<b>Total Assets .....</b>	<b>\$56,416,740.54</b>

## LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation Owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is .....	\$52,587,758.07
(Number of Depositors, 79,582—Average amount of Deposits \$660.40)	
2—Accrued Interest—Interest due and uncollected on promissory Notes .....	\$139,558.24
Interest Accrued but not yet payable on United States and other bonds .....	138,006.46
	<b>277,564.70</b>
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value.....	3,551,417.77
<b>Total Liabilities .....</b>	<b>\$56,416,740.54</b>

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,  
By JAMES R. KELLY, President.  
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,  
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
City and County of San Francisco  
JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES R. KELLY, PRESIDENT.  
R. M. TOBIN, SECRETARY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1910.  
CHAS. T. STANLEY.  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

**WOMAN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.**

The San Francisco branch of the Woman's Union Label League held its first public meeting Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple. Mrs. Fitzgerald presided. Among the speakers were John O. Walsh, Frank MacDonald, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Mrs. E. L. Nolan, Walter Macarthur and Mrs. Herminia How.

After the speechmaking various union labels were thrown upon a canvas; also views of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Following the business session the floor was cleared and dancing indulged in. The meeting was largely attended and its success augurs well for the future of the league in this city.

**FROM A. F. OF L. LABEL DEPARTMENT.**

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Your attention is called to a bill now pending before Congress dealing with the subject of prison labor. During the hearings held on Bill H. R. 12000, it was brought out in the evidence that while the evils of the prison contract labor system extended in many directions, that no industry was so menaced by this system as is the industry coming under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers. In the testimony given this fact was clearly brought out, that the manufacturing of shirts and overalls had, to a large degree, been given over to the prison labor contract system.

Testimony proved conclusively that two firms, working under different names, but the officers of both firms being the same, have contracts in fourteen different prisons or reformatories, employing a large number of prisoners, and each particular place engaged in the manufacture of shirts and overalls. The contract price paid for the labor of these prisoners varies from 35 to 60 cents per day. Millions of shirts are produced yearly by this one combination alone, and there are a number of other individual contractors who are operating under this prison labor contract system.

The class of shirts manufactured are to a large degree known as "working shirts," and are sold to merchants all over the country as the product of "free" or "fair" labor.

Your attention is called to this matter because of the fact that, after all, there is but one way for organized labor and its friends to remember that when purchasing shirts, or in fact any other commodity, the only means of knowing that the article purchased was made under clean and healthy conditions, a decent rate of wages paid, and a short-hour workday obtained in the manufacturing of the product, is having attached to the purchase that is made the union label issued by the respective organizations in interest.

To prevent a further extension of this prison labor contract system in the manufacture of shirts, overalls, etc., it is the bounden duty of members of organized labor and their friends, when making purchases of goods of this character, to see that the union label of the United Garment Workers appears upon the same.

Bear in mind that when insisting upon being furnished with goods bearing the union label you are not only assisting your fellow-workers in that industry, but you are also assisting yourself, for it has been truthfully said that the member of a union who would purchase a non-union made article is not doing his full duty to himself or to his fellow trade unionist. Insist upon the union label at all times. Give your full patronage to such places as display union store cards and handle union-made commodities.

Faternally yours,  
THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**THE LOS ANGELES SITUATION.**

Most encouraging reports are received from those in charge of the situation in Los Angeles. The striking men are standing firm in their determination to win. The response to the call for funds to successfully conduct the struggle has been prompt and liberal. That public sympathy in the south is turning away from those employers who would deny the eight-hour day to the ironworkers in Los Angeles, is evidenced by a monster mass meeting which was held in that city Thursday evening. Among the speakers at the meeting were J. A. Kelly, O. A. Tveit-moe, A. J. Gallagher and John I. Nolan of this city, who went to Los Angeles for the purpose of assuring the strikers of the moral and financial support of the unionists of San Francisco.

**THE STRIKE IN THE NORTHWEST.**

There is little change in the strike situation in the northwest. Reports show that in Portland 200 men are still out; in Spokane, about 40; in Seattle, 200; in Everett, 40; in Tacoma, about 50; in Victoria, 75. In Victoria, the Employers' Association was unsuccessful in an effort to secure an injunction against picketing. In Spokane the machinists and boilermakers now out expect to be joined by the molders and pattern makers.

"Money counts for too much; character for too little."—Debs.



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Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



**LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.**

By Pan-American Press.

**Organizes Fake Labor Union.**

Battle Creek, Mich.—C. W. Post, the breakfast food enemy of organized labor, has started a fake union. He calls it the National Trades' and Workers' Association. This union, he says, will be like any union, excepting that it won't strike, boycott, or ever have any trouble with the bosses. It's guaranteed to be harmless.

**Buffalo Millmen Strike.**

Buffalo, N. Y.—Demanding an increase in pay, 500 mill hands employed by Spencer Kellogg & Son, linseed oil manufacturers, are out on strike.

**Want Law Against Labels.**

Jersey City, N. J.—The Master Bakers' Association has started a campaign against the use of labels on bread. They claim that labels are unsanitary, but it is known that the bosses are actuated by a desire to put the bakers' union label out of business. The union declares that it will give the employers a little notoriety on the subject of sanitation.

**Professors Go On Strike.**

Pekin, China.—All the foreign professors in the Imperial University, numbering ten Europeans, three Americans and four Japanese, have signed a round robin declaring that they will refuse to continue their courses unless measures are at once taken to remedy the unsanitary conditions of the dormitories and class rooms. This has been sent to the Chinese administration.

**2412 Miners Killed In 1909.**

Washington, D. C.—For every 186,567 tons of coal mined in 1909, one miner was killed. This is the estimate of the Geological Survey for 1909. In 1908, 2450 miners met death in accidents; in 1909, 2412. The total of the injured, however, was far greater in 1909—7979, an increase of more than 1200 over 1908. And 1908 showed an increase of more than 1400 over 1907. The above figures for 1909 do not include the horrible Cherry mine disaster, because at the time of compilation the statistics on the Illinois catastrophe were not ready. Counting the Cherry disaster, the year 1909 was the worst in the history of American mining.

**Maryland Printing To Bear Label.**

Annapolis, Md.—The Maryland Legislature has passed a law requiring that the union label of the Allied Printing Trades be placed on all the printing done for the State.

**Garment Workers Win Strike.**

Syracuse, N. Y.—The strike of 1200 garment workers of this city, which began on June 1st, was ended when the employers made concessions satisfactory to the employees, which amounts practically to an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

**Stereotypers To Meet In San Francisco.**

Omaha, Neb.—San Francisco won the 1912 convention of the stereotypers and electrotypers without much opposition. Detroit had already secured the 1911 convention, this organization fixing the convention location two years ahead always in order to give ample time for preparation.

**Home For Union Plumbers.**

Chicago, Ill.—The Plumbers' Union is considering the erection of a home for needy and disabled members.

**Injunction Against Shoe Workers.**

Boston, Mass.—At the request of Hilliard & Tabor, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, the Su-

perior Court has issued an injunction against the officers and members of the Edge Makers' Union, No. 3, who are involved in a strike at this factory.

**Oldest New York Printer Dies.**

New York—Henry P. McManus, member of Typographical Union, No. 6, since 1850, is dead after a short illness. He was in his 80th year, and was the oldest living member of "Big Six."

**Germans Regulate Woman Labor.**

Berlin, Germany.—A law has just been enacted forbidding the employment of women at night and limiting the hours to ten during days.

**Colorado Labor Law Invalid.**

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado anti-coercion law, enacted twenty years ago, which provides that no employer shall discharge an employee because he belongs to a labor union or attends labor meetings, has been declared invalid in a suit against a mine company before Judge Sullivan, in Mesa County.

**Take Case Over To England.**

St. Louis, Mo.—The American Federation of Musicians has voted \$1000 to enable the union at Montreal to carry to the privy council of London, England, an appeal from the decision of a Montreal court, in which the local was fined \$700 for suspending a member who had violated its rules.

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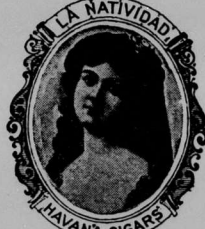
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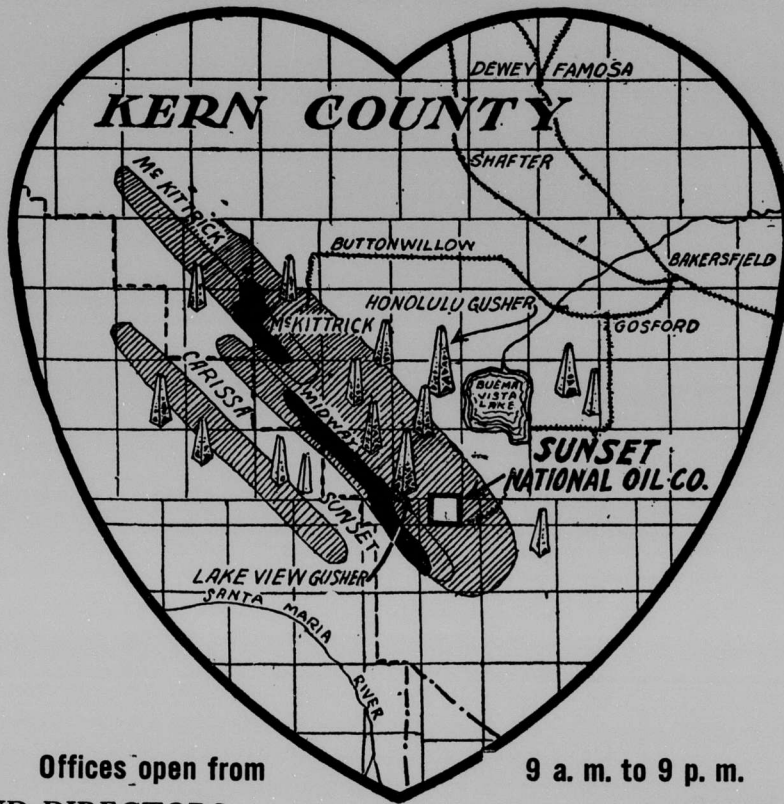
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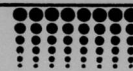
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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.

"When a person is down in the world, an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching."—Bulwer.

If there are 359,100,000 bacteria on each strap in San Francisco's cars, as certified by Dr. Sidney R. Dannenbaum, the city bacteriologist, it might not be inopportune to suggest a cleansing and fumigating—inside and outside—that will kill off a few dozen bacteria, as well as make the vehicles used by the citizens cleaner than they are at present. Sometimes one wonders how long the San Mateo cars run before they are cleaned.

A revival of union-label sentiment has begun in San Francisco. The continually growing trade in connection with Labor Day, the rigid adherence of the unions themselves to label doctrine, and the awakening of individual members as a result of agitation, is bringing about the desired result. The energetic Label Section of the central body, and the formation of a Woman's Label League, are guiding posts toward the goal.

Oklahoma is fortunate in being able to elect its labor commissioner. It is impossible there to appoint a man to this important position as a mark of political favor. There is a reasonable chance of the election of a man who has some knowledge of "labor" in the sense of its relation to his office. Charles Daugherty, a union printer, is Oklahoma's first head of this department. He has made good. California could well afford to have its labor commissioner chosen by the voters.

Active preparations are under way for the Labor Day edition of the "Labor Clarion." A number of special articles will appear, and a book of attractive appearance and, we trust, of editorial worth, will greet patrons and friends on the Friday preceding the first Monday in September. The last special issues of the "Labor Clarion" have been added to the libraries of the departments of economics of universities and colleges all over the land. The desire to read the side of organized labor is an encouraging sign.

New York had a tong war in its Chinatown a few days ago. In ninety seconds three Chinese were shot, two of them fatally, a third was painfully wounded, and more than forty shots from heavy caliber revolvers spattered against the bricks or pavements. In three minutes following seven Chinese were arrested. It happened that the two thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Society of the Four Brothers fell on this day and in its honor the members were to give a banquet in Pell street at 5 o'clock. As a preliminary to the chop suey, the gentle Chinese gave an exhibition familiar to San Franciscans. And they wonder why we don't like Asiatics!

## THE BITTERNESS OF OTIS.

"Hungry Growl" Otis writes in his Los Angeles "Times" with a pen dipped in a mixture of vitriol and vinegar. He is a chronic pessimist. To him all the world looks dark, and his idea of journalism is to attack, and like the brave soldier he is not, he usually makes his onslaughts on those unable to defend themselves.

While Otis is in his element just now because he can use his venom on the trade unionists who are striving to advance their standard of life, and incidentally that of the community, he by no means confines himself to those whom he dislikes because of financial reasons. It matters not whether it is a politician, a school teacher, or some one high in public life, if Otis wants to use his ample supply of bitterness—and he usually wants—he sails in, regardless of facts or anything else. In matters of public policy he has long followed the same course. Unless the "General" is consulted and pleased, the "Times" will probably come out with a series of characteristic "roasts."

As a result, Otis has lived long in the southern city, and he is the most detested individual in that section of the land. No man or woman can live in an Otis-atmosphere without becoming impregnated with the germs of distrust, bitterness and viciousness.

The late issues of the Los Angeles "Times" have contained articles that are a disgrace even to that paper. Men's motives have been distorted. Their personalities have been assailed untruthfully. With a coarse kind of cleverness the prejudices of the paper's readers have been appealed to to becloud the issues.

The labor movement in the south is unfortunate in another respect. When the Los Angeles "Examiner" was started, at the solicitation of trade unionists, it was thought the news columns at least would treat the labor movement fairly. This has not always proved the case. A few days ago a monster mass meeting of those concerned in the strikes and lockouts was passed over without a word, while a gathering of those of the opposite side received due publicity. This is not right. All sorts of reasons are advanced for editorial utterances, but the news ought to be given, for that is the main reason why people spend their money for newspapers.

To return to Otis. He deals editorially with the situation in Los Angeles. Here are two sentences: "It is conceded that the man who has put his money, time, talents and labor into an enterprise owns it, and should control it. We are intent upon our own business, and it is a sweet and profitable one, too."

These expressions mean that Otis is of the opinion that despite prosperity, the employers own those who work for them, and they should be content with the conditions set by "those who pay the money." This, briefly, is the doctrine of the "open shoppers."

The unionists asked in a more than civil manner for a conference to discuss wage and hour schedule. Their communication was thrown in the waste paper basket and entirely ignored. Eight hours is wanted by the men in the iron trades industry, the same as in San Francisco, the nearest competitive point. Anything wrong about a courteous request from one side to the other to talk the matter over? It would seem not—outside of Los Angeles. A wage of \$4 a day was asked for the skilled mechanics. Was a proposal to sit down and consider such a proposition entirely un-American? Even Otis couldn't reply in the affirmative.

The trouble with the millionaire of the Broadway castle is that the old exploded doctrine of "we pay the money and we own you" is so firmly rooted that common sense and enlightenment have no chance to percolate through the brains of some of these employers.

## FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

One of the unfortunate things connected with the late lamented (but not dead) report of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie is the way the papers from distant points somewhat naturally view the situation.

Here is the way the New Orleans "Times-Democrat" looks at the matter:

"The commissioner finds that California requires a large body of unskilled labor which can be shifted from point to point at the harvest seasons. He declares the Japanese have met that requirement \* \* \* and that the cost of white labor practically precludes its employment. Such friction as has arisen in the agricultural sections grows, he thinks, out of the ambition of the Japanese to better their condition, and their shrewdness in driving labor bargains. When the harvests were abundant and labor scarce they have occasionally demanded higher pay—a demand that naturally roused the protest of white employers.

"The principal features of the report are, of course, its practical finding that the continuance of Japanese immigration is necessary to California's agricultural prosperity, and the presentment of the alternative of Hindu immigration to supply the need of cheap labor. It is declared that the Japanese supports himself on 20 per cent of his earnings, or less, and that his ambition tends to ownership and industrial independence, as does that of the whites."

The drawback to be noted here is that there is all the difference in the world between the view of Californians and that of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie. The latter is a railroad man, the son of a former master mechanic of the Southern Pacific Company, and the Southern Pacific Company is the largest employer of labor in the State of California. Of course this may be merely a coincidence, but the grunt of disgust that went up when Governor Gillett disgraced his administration by appointing the ex-political boss of San Jose as labor commissioner should satisfy the most ardent pro-Asiatic advocate that the source of Mr. Mackenzie's report is not above suspicion.

Many of the leading Eastern papers have commented on the report. They nearly all express surprise at the "change of sentiment" in California. The sentiment has not changed. The secret vote of September 3, 1879, resulted in 161,405 "against Chinese immigration," and only 638 "for." Even with the present larger population, it is not a random statement to say that about the same proportion would prevail should another vote be taken.

Fruit growers and ranchers generally admit that the final effect of unrestricted Asiatic immigration would be bad, and we all build for the future as well as the present.

The Porterville (Cal.) "Messenger," published in a fruit section, says:

"The community of which Porterville is the center is a living refutation of nearly every assertion made by Commissioner Mackenzie in his recent report.

"Mackenzie makes a special mention of Japanese, and in a broadly general way is authority for the assertion that the Japanese are essential in all ways for the success of California's fruit.

"During the past thirty years there has never been a Japanese in Porterville. They have never been allowed to live or acquire property here. Public opinion against them is so strong that it is doubtful if a Porterville man would be allowed to work Japanese in his field. Yet the prosperity of Porterville is proverbial."

The reader who religiously patronizes advertisers in the "Labor Clarion," and who gives the reason, is doing a work for the labor movement that counts for more than appears on the surface.

### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX An Insult to the "Fragrant Weed."

Here is a story sent out from New York by a special correspondent:

"The other day three burglars were detected while they were trying to break into a machine shop. A man pursued them and when he caught up with them he made them surrender and throw up their hands by pointing his old pipe at them, which they mistook for a gun. He held them until policemen arrived and arrested the scared trio. When the wife of the man who had captured the burglars heard of her husband's trick, she expressed no surprise. 'Why,' she said, 'these burglars knew what they were doing when they threw up their hands; just a smell at that nasty old pipe is enough to cause instant death.'"

\* \* \*

### The Employers Need the Money.

The newest and biggest thing in damage suit cases is announced in the English labor paper, writes Peter Power. The British high court has just ruled that under the eight-hour law the miners are bound to work 60 hours a year more than they have been doing. The decision has opened the way for the coal operators to begin suits for damages. They claim they are entitled to recover \$4,500,000 because the miners had refused to work the 60 hours in contention.

Naturally, the high court ruling has aroused tremendous indignation in British labor circles, and, as the workers now hold the balance of power in Parliament, the issue will be precipitated into the political arena in the endeavor to defeat the judicial mandate. If the decision is permitted to stand it will break the world.

The damage suit industry is flourishing in America, too. The success of a Connecticut concern in securing a judgment for \$222,000 against the United Hatters, and the awards levied against the plumbers in Newark and Winnipeg, have encouraged employers in other places to begin actions. A foundry concern at St. Joseph, Mo., wants \$10,000 damages from the molders for picketing, a Cleveland cloak firm asks \$25,000 from striking employees for alleged losses, a New York brewer prays for \$10,000 from the union for blacklisting, and a big manufacturing concern at Winnipeg sues the molders and machinists for heavy damages.

\* \* \*

### Mayor Gaynor's Record.

Either Mayor Gaynor of New York has some warm admirers, or his administration is causing unusual public attention because of its excellence. One writer believes that \$10,000,000 has been saved the city under the rule of Gaynor for the first twelve months. Among the other good things mentioned are the following:

"Cut down padded pay roll so that city's salary lists are now at least \$125,000 a month less than a year ago.

"Abolished political favoritism in all city departments.

"Put the city's purchasing system on a practical business basis, eliminating huge graft.

"Abolished the aqueduct commission, a political institution whose members did nothing but draw salaries; amount saved to city, \$500,000 a year.

"Special bureau established for appraisal and condemnation of land, taking place of many political sinecures; saving estimated at \$1,000,000 in six months.

"Revision of values undertaken by tax board, placing all land owners on equal footing; politicians and their friends no longer obtain big reductions in their assessments; big increase in valuation assured.

"Each department required to submit schedule for proposed expenditures at open hearing; no longer possible to sneak big contracts through in any way.

"Reorganized the office of commissioner of

water supply, gas and electricity; amount saved in five months, \$2,429,000; water register bureau returns greater than corresponding six months last year.

"Fire department reorganized; favoritism eliminated in purchasing supplies, horseshoeing, etc., with great saving.

"Excise grafting by policemen virtually stopped.

"Police department thoroughly shaken up; many brutal policemen severely punished and police brutality greatly diminished.

"Extended work hours of city's clerical employees from 4 to 5 o'clock."

\* \* \*

### Australia Protects the Consumer.

Australia has some new regulations going into force today (July 1st) that are of special interest to manufacturers and of importance to the general public in showing what that country is doing for the protection of the consumer. The intention is that the trade description of an article shall in every case be brought under the notice of the consumer and insure him, so far as possible, against imposition. The regulations direct that "wherever practicable, the trade description shall be applied by label or brand directly to the goods themselves, and not as at present to either the goods or their coverings at the option of the manufacturer. Where its application to the goods is impracticable, the trade description is to be applied to the coverings." Any manner of application that will reasonably insure that the trade description will reach the consumer may be accepted by the customs officer.

In textiles in which there are loadings or weightings other than the ordinary dressing for such materials, the word "loaded" or "weighted" must appear in the trade description. Anything in the nature of an adulteration or used for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser as to quality, substance or nature of the goods will not be recognized as an ordinary dressing. The heavy dressing of rice flour in some Chinese silks, or of tin in English and continental silks, for example, is not to be regarded as an ordinary dressing.

The new regulations apply to the shoe trade and by direct reference to same kinds of shoes made in America. They provide that a leather boot manufactured in the United States, and having leather outsole, cardboard fillers and composition insole, must be plainly so marked by a label or a brand. The importation of other articles of wear is governed by similar restrictions and on jewelry the quality must be stated.

\* \* \*

### The Need of the Child.

Owen R. Lovejoy, editor of the publications of the National Child Labor Committee, thus sums up the result of the investigations in the June number of the "North American Review:"

"The net revelation of the various investigations has been sufficient to convince legislators of the necessity of putting a legal check on the system without waiting for a complete and scientific arraignment of the evil. The result has been that, at present, in every State of the Union, with one exception, there exists some form of legal prohibition or regulation of child labor. Prohibitive legislation and compulsory elementary education open the door of opportunity for youth, but the education must be of such a character as to help the child by its attraction, and lead him into such fields of skilled labor that in the education of his own children compulsion will cease to be necessary. The present demands among parents—insofar as they have been able to express their desire—are so wide-spread as to justify more aggressive steps than have thus far been taken in this direction."

### TO CONSIDER A WATER DISTRICT.

The Labor Council has instructed its law and legislative committee to report on the desirability of a municipal water district as one way of overcoming the unfortunate situation in San Francisco.

Andrew Gallagher introduced the following resolution, which was carried:

"Whereas, An amicable settlement of the dispute between the Spring Valley Water Company and the city and county of San Francisco as to just rates and the immediate extension of mains for domestic supply and adequate fire protection now appears unlikely, and

"Whereas, The laws of California now provide that any group of municipalities may combine under certain conditions to form a municipal water district, which is expressly empowered to condemn or purchase the existing sources of water supply, and to sell bonds or levy taxes to pay for the same; now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the law and legislative committee of this council stand instructed to investigate the advisability of the formation of a municipal water district in the region about San Francisco bay, and to report upon the matter at their earliest possible convenience."

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Votes for Women Club of Palo Alto hereby makes a declaration of dependence, rather than independence. Men are the only independent people on the Fourth of July, on election day, and on all weekdays and Sundays. The half of the people who by the accident of birth were born women, have nothing to celebrate on Independence Day.

The Fourth of July is considered by many people, both men and women people, the greatest of all the days we celebrate. Our parents, teachers, editors, and orators take advantage of us in our early years, and repeat often that the eagle's scream is a cry of "liberty." They say it marks the day when the "people" of the United States became "free," the day when "political liberty" became ours, the day of "political equality," the day of "freedom."

When the "people" of the United States became free on July 4th more than a hundred years ago, the women and slaves found themselves in subjection as before. The slaves were freed and given votes in the sixties. The women of today, except those in the four great States where women are as free as men, are governed like children. Laws in which they had no share govern them, make the fathers sole guardians of the minor children in two-thirds of all the States, decide whether they are legally married or legally divorced, collect their taxes, punish them for offenses, lower their wages, decide whether it is lawful for women to work twelve hours a day, or children twelve hours a night.

Voting was not set apart when the solar system was made, as a masculine act. In the long history of evolution, men have voted only a few years. Women have lived so long under the money support and mental domination of men, that they are often afraid to think without "asking their husbands at home." But seven millions of women are now doing work that is counted by the census as "gainful." The millions who are doing ungainful work are counted as having "no occupation." All the "working women" and some of the other women are doing independent thinking.

How many years more will there be, that find the Fourth of July a day when men are independent and women dependent? How many years more must the eagle scream for liberty for only half the people?

ANNIE E. MATHESON, President.  
MAY C. WILBUR, Secretary.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 1, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Electrical Workers, No. 151—Jos. Himmel, Frank Noonan, Ed. Ford, E. S. Hurley, Jas. Leonard, F. A. Monahan. Cemetery Workers—Thos. Quinn and Wm. Doyle. Sheet Metal Workers, No. 404—John Crane, J. D. Leary, Dean Evens. Boot and Shoe Workers—Wm. Groat vice Jos. McFarland. Leather Workers—R. T. Davis, C. F. Wittman. Varnishers and Polishers—L. A. Morrelli, Wm. Page, S. F. Arnold, J. Tuite. Molders—John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, M. J. Roche, J. J. Field, Wm. Doorley vice Wm. P. McCabe. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Window Shade Workers, Printing Pressmen, No. 24, Cigar Makers, Newspaper Carriers, Moving Picture Operators, Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77, Pattern Makers' Assn., Musicians, No. 6, Boiler Makers, No. 205, Machinists, No. 68, Riggers and Stevedores, Cemetery Workers, Machinists' Auxiliary, Broom Makers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Stabblers, Barbers, Newspaper Solicitors, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Oakland Gas Workers, Carpenters, No. 1473, Box Makers, No. 225, Shoe Repairers of Oakland, Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 1129, Bottle Caners, Post Office Clerks, Stationary Firemen, No. 86, Molders, Bindery Women, Butchers, State Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council, Garment Workers, No. 131, Machine Hands, Bookbinders, Steam Shovelmen, Coopers, No. 65, Soda Water Bottlers, Shoe Clerks, No. 410, and Electrical Workers, No. 151, inclosing donations to Los Angeles strikers. From Santa Cruz Beach Co., in relation to unionizing. From Contra Costa Building Trades Council, invitation to picnic. From Congressmen Hayes, Kahn, Needham, McLachlan and from Senators Perkins and Flint giving views on H. R. Bill No. 2239. Referred to Label Section—From Beer Drivers, No. 227, application for affiliation with Label Section and inclosing credentials for T. E. Hanahan. Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks, request for a boycott on O. J. Fladmark, corner Baker and Fulton streets. From United Mine Workers District Council, No. 12, requesting financial assistance. From Sheet Metal Workers of Jamestown, N. Y., request for financial assistance. Referred to Organizing Committee—From the A. F. of L., in relation to charter for Patent Chimney Builders. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Invitation from Commonwealth Club to attend their next meeting to discuss Constitutional Amendment.

Communication from Bro. Wm. P. McCabe, tendering his resignation as member of the Board of Directors of Hall Association, and thanking Council for courtesies extended him. On motion same was accepted.

**Reports of Unions**—Barbers—Rugge & Gast still unfair; other shops have settled. Grocery Clerks—Fred Kaiser & Co. have unionized; Fladmark unfair. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Have levied assessment for Los Angeles strikers.

Delegate Walsh moved to grant the privilege of the floor to Bros. Dale and Thompson, who were at this time organizing the unskilled migratory workers of the State. Bros. Dale and Thompson gave a brief outline of their work in this direction and dwelt upon the absolute necessity of assisting the unskilled man.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that in the case of the Engineers vs. the Firemen, as per complaint of the Engineers, that the Council decide the case in favor of the contention of the

Engineers, and that both unions be so notified. Concurred in. The committee reported progress on the complaint that Engineers were working with non-union Fireman, and upon the request of the Milk Wagon Drivers for a boycott on the Park Ranch Dairy. In the matter of Cracker Bakers, No. 125, proposed wage scale and agreement, the committee recommends that the union be advised to sign up last year's schedule. Concurred in. On request of Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77, for a boycott on the Western Bridge Co., and Jenkins, Wells Bridge Co., the committee recommended that these firms be declared unfair, and that Secretary be instructed to so advise State Building Trades Council. The committee stated that no question of jurisdiction was settled by this action. Concurred in. (The Executive Committee will not meet until July 11th.)

**Law and Legislative Committee**—The committee recommended that on Friday evening, July 15, 1910, M. I. Sullivan and J. Curtin be permitted to present their views regarding Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, and that this matter be made a special order of business for 9 p. m. Concurred in. Second—That the secretary notify the Electrical Workers' representative that a hearing would be had of their proposed legislation, Thursday evening, July 14, 1910. Concurred in.

**Label Section**—Reported that in conjunction with the Women's Union Label League they were assisting in the holding of a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, July 6, 1910, at the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, and that inasmuch as the Building Trades Council had donated the use of the Auditorium, recommended that this Council bear the other expenses attached to holding said mass meeting. Moved that the committee be authorized to proceed with said mass meeting and that Council bear the expense of same. Motion carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Labor Day Committee**—Submitted a progressive report of proceedings at its last meeting.

**Home Industry Committee**—Bro. Burnett reported on a joint meeting held with Mission Promotion Association Committee and on progress made; he dwelt at some length upon the duty of our people in buying supplies and other necessities from local firms and made in San Francisco. Report received as progressive.

**Special Committee**—Committee on Arbitration submitted a report suggesting the names of the following: Michael Casey, O. A. Tveit-moe, P. H. McCarthy, Andrew Furuseth, Walter Macarthur, Geo. Tracy, John A. Kelly, Russell I. Wisler, Will J. French, Andrew J. Gallagher, W. R. Hagerty, B. B. Rosenthal, Harry L. White

and William A. Cole, as the Council's selection for said Board of Arbitration, and recommended that secretary be directed to communicate with

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BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET  
              266 SUTTER STREET  
              1453 POLK STREET  
              1158 McALLISTER STREET  
              1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING  
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS  
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Bay Counties District Councils of Carpenters, Allied Printing Trades Council, District Council of Painters, Joint Conference Board of Cooks and Waiters, etc., District Council of Cement Workers, Joint Council of Teamsters, District Council of Gas Workers, Iron Trades Council, Sheet Metal Workers, Joint Conference Board of Brewery Workers, and request them to appoint representatives to sit as a member of this proposed Board of Arbitration. Concurred in.

**Unfinished Business**—The proposed amendment to the Council's by-laws amending the order of business by placing the report of the Label Section before that of the Executive Committee was, after being read, adopted, the vote for same being unanimous.

**New Business**—Delegate Ducoing (Barbers) moved that the Council raise the blanket boycott levied some time ago, but that the boycott still remain on the firm of Rugge & Gast. Motion carried.

The secretary then read a communication which had been referred to this head, from the Board of Supervisors, calling attention to the proposed sale of bonds for the construction of the Geary Street Railroad. Delegates Hagerty, Nolan, Schulberg, Walsh and President Kelly called the Council's attention to the fact that corporations were placing every obstacle in the way of the successful carrying out of the peoples' wish in regard to building this road, and recommended that our affiliated unions purchase these bonds, inasmuch as they were gilt-edged security, and the interest on them was more than they would receive in any bank. It was moved that this Council endorse and recommend our unions to purchase these bonds and encourage them to make every effort to successfully carry out the building and operation of this municipal railroad. Motion carried.

Delegate Gallagher introduced a resolution calling attention to the dispute between the Spring Valley Water Company and our city officials as to just water rates and that no satisfactory settlement appears likely, and resolving that the Law and Legislative Committee stand instructed to investigate the formation of a municipal water district, and report back to the Council at their earliest convenience. On motion the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Delegate Seaman (Sailors' Union) introduced a resolution calling attention to lack of demand for union label and stated that it might be better to enforce the wearing of union labeled garments by members of unions, and the patronizing of fair establishments by them, by enforcing this in the same manner as trade rules, and resolving that unions be advised to insert the suggestions in their constitutions. On motion, the resolutions were adopted. (See resolutions printed in "Labor Clarion.")

**Receipts**—United Glass Workers, \$12; Millmen, No. 423, \$14; Typographical, \$18; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Firemen, \$6; Granite Cutters, \$4; Web Pressmen, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$14; Butchers, \$8; Bakery Drivers, \$12; Bakers, \$14; Furniture Handlers, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$24. Total, \$150.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6.50; telegrams, \$9.70; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, \$18; "Labor Clarion," \$25; D. Victory, 7 days driving wagon for mass meeting, \$21; Label Section, \$31; Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; Spiegel Bros., sign for mass meeting, \$15; Dickinson & Scott, printing letter heads, \$4.75; H. M. Alexander, \$3. Total, \$251.45.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## Thrust and Parry

"The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is fighting the corporation tax law. It recently sent a letter to its members, closing with these words:

"Please demand that corporations be given an immediate hearing on these bills by the committee on ways and means and refuse to be side-tracked or flagged by any talk looking to delay or by the assertion that nothing can be done."

"There speaks the master's voice. There is no pleading, no petitioning, except to the members of the association who are asked to 'please demand' what they want. It is the voice of the class that owns the members of Congress, and it issues orders, not petitions.

"Nevertheless, it was working-class votes that elected the members of that Congress."—Chicago "Socialist."

"The demand of organized labor for monopoly of work in the steel industries of the United States makes occasion for restating, even for the ten-thousandth time, a few fundamental principles which define the rights of labor, organized and unorganized. The right to labor is a sacred one because it is the right to live, since men may not live without labor. It is a right guaranteed by every government, for otherwise government would be an inefficient and useless thing. A government which would not or could not protect its citizens, even the humblest, in the primary right to work and thereby to live must be without respect or claims to support."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

Unorganized labor has led the demand in the steel industries—not for a wage to live, but a wage to exist. To pull the eagle's tail while the abominations brought to light by Government officials exist, is to shut the eye not only to facts but to the need of helping remedy a condition that may some day have grave consequences for the country in which we live.

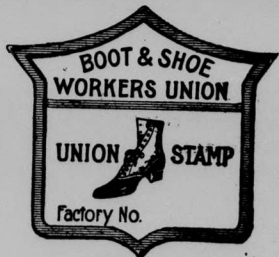
## A SUCCESSFUL SHOE BUSINESS.

B. Katschinski of the Philadelphia Shoe Company has reason to feel proud of his success. Last Friday, July 1st, he celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of his business in San Francisco. From a tiny store with a boy assistant to the present splendid emporium with its scores of employees, doing the fourth largest volume of business in the United States in the boot and shoe line, is a record that attracts attention. Mr. Katschinski has made it a point through all the years to personally greet his customers, whom he has made his friends. Now he has his sons to aid him, and the "Labor Clarion" hopes to again compliment Mr. Katschinski at the end of another generation.

## NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman, 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

## Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

## AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: July, Black on Pink.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

## Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing  
From Maker to Wearer

### Notes in Union Life

John A. Cluny, a member of Teamsters' Union, No. 85, died in this city on June 29th. Deceased was 28 years of age. The funeral was held Saturday, July 2d, from the family residence, 1146 Hampshire street, interment being in Holy Cross Cemetery.

On July 4th, Charles J. McDevitt, a member of the Longshore Lumbermen's Association, died in this city. He was 42 years old, and leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral was held Wednesday and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, has returned to the city after an absence of about six months. While away, Mr. Furuseth attended the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the International Seamen's Union, of which latter he is president. Most of his time, however, was spent in Washington, D. C., in the interest of the seamen's organization. On his way home he visited the branches at Seattle, Portland, Port Townsend, Aberdeen and San Pedro.

Timothy Healy, president of the International Stationary Firemen's Union, will arrive in San Francisco on the 10th inst. The local union has appointed as a committee on reception and entertainment, President J. J. Riley, Business Agent Arthur Beaver and Treasurer J. Foley.

William A. Cole, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, left on the evening of July 4th for Indianapolis, Ind., to attend a meeting of the general executive board of the brotherhood. In his capacity of organizer he will visit various eastern cities before returning home.

The Molders' Union has decided to inaugurate a vigorous campaign for the eight-hour day in Stockton. The local officers report an increasing demand for stoves and ranges bearing the label.

The local Upholsterers' Union will give a picnic during the month of August at Fairfax Park, and has appointed a committee to arrange for the same.

J. B. Hughes of Steam Engineers' Union, No. 210, has been elected delegate to the convention of the international, to be held at Denver in September.

At the meeting of the Joint Council of Teamsters this week, credentials were received and delegates seated from the new local of teamsters, No. 187, in Vallejo.

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 633, has donated \$75 to the striking ironworkers of Los Angeles and will levy a weekly assessment for the same purpose.

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 228, has established new headquarters at 1886 Mission street.

The newly elected officers of the Oakland local of the International Upholsterers' Union have been installed by B. B. Rosenthal, vice-president of the International.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, gave a smoker and high jinks following the installation of the newly elected officers on Thursday evening.

W. Snelgrove, G. A. Nelson, F. Stradling, G. M. Henry and J. B. Chase compose the Labor Day committee of Carpenters' Union, No. 1082.

It has been decided to offer a prize to the couple agreeing to be married at Shell Mound Park during the celebration on Labor Day. Both the man and the woman must be members of unions. It is proposed to give the couple many handsome presents, including furniture, and kitchen utensils.

The steamboat owners have agreed to the new wage scale of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, though they have given notice of appeal to the Labor Council and the International Seamen's Union.

### THE VALUE OF THE UNION LABEL.

August Seaman of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific introduced the following appropriate resolutions at last Friday night's session of the Labor Council—they were adopted:

"Whereas, The union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of organized labor; and

"Whereas, The use or disuse of this instrument has been left entirely to the discretion of the individual member—he or she may purchase non-union or Chinese-made goods, or patronize establishments where non-union or Chinese labor is employed, without losing any prestige as unionists; and

"Whereas, The union label, only through it being recognized as the sign or square deal, fair play and fair pay, has accomplished untold good, and

"Whereas, No institution or principle is or has been successfully maintained without some compulsion; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council requests its affiliated unions to apply same or similar laws in urging their members to employ union labor or purchase union-made goods, as they use in enforcing their trade rules; and be it further

"Resolved, That any member of a union who employs non-union or Asiatic labor, or who purchases non-union, boycotted or Asiatic products, does as much injury to organized labor as he or she would by working longer hours, for less pay, or by violating the first principles of the trade-union movement."

### Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces another splendid program for the week beginning with next Sunday matinee. Marion Murray will appear in a comedy sketch by Edgar Allen Woolf called "The Prima Donna's Honeymoon." Jolly Fanny Rice will present her original conception of "The Miniature Mimic Stage." Aubrey Pringle and George Whiting will amuse in a skit called "Breaking Into Vaudeville." Signor Travato, styled "The Eccentric Violinist," will give us a taste of his skill. Next week will be the last of Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, and of Loie Fuller's "Ballet of Light," Captain Maximilian Gruber and Miss Adelina's Equestrian Review, and Miss Lily Lena. New motion pictures of especial interest will conclude a delightful entertainment.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

V. A. HANCOCK, Pres.

J. F. HANCOCK, Vice-Pres.

## Hancock Bros.

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Roll Tickets



PRINTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

BY

MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED PRINTING TRADES

THE ONLY TICKET PRESS WEST OF CHICAGO

## 263 Bush Street

Phones: Franklin 218 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles  
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages  
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

### Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

### 15% to 20% Reductions on Summer Suitings

Every season we clean out our entire stock by giving good substantial reductions in prices.

And every year we make a host of friends by so doing.

First consider our reputation—then the reductions—the rest is evident.

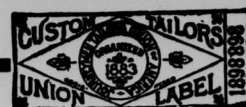
Our tailoring is of such a high character, that you should not fail to take advantage of the saving.

Most of these fabrics are suitable for all year wear. At these reductions, the same high-grade tailoring as usual prevails.

### Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market



# CLARION'S SEASON'S END SALE

## THE BARGAIN EVENT OF THE YEAR

THIS important offering of High-Grade Men's and Boys' wear, outclasses any former sale in GENUINE value-giving and variety of merchandise.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THE MAKES OF HIGH-CLASS

## MEN'S CLOTHING

WE ARE OFFERING YOU IN ADDITION TO OUR FEATURED

### ADLER'S "COLLEGIAN" CLOTHES

"SOCIETY" BRAND — STRATFORD SYSTEM — ATTERBURY SYSTEM  
CHARACTER, UNION-MADE CLOTHES—H. R. UNION-MADE CLOTHES

THESE PRICES WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THE VALUES

\$15 to \$18  
SUMMER  
SUITS **NOW 11<sup>25</sup>**

\$25 to \$30  
SUMMER  
SUITS **NOW 18<sup>75</sup>**

\$20 to \$22.50  
SUMMER  
SUITS **NOW 13<sup>75</sup>**

\$35 to \$40  
SUMMER  
SUITS **NOW 24<sup>75</sup>**

**\$1<sup>00</sup>**

ALL  
SHAPES

**HATS—HATS**

**150 DOZEN**

**\$1<sup>00</sup>**

ALL  
STYLES

**A CLEAN-UP OF ALL SUMMER HATS**

Extraordinary Bargains in Men's Furnishings. Great Reductions in Boys' and Youths' Wear

THE **CLARION** INC.

867-69 MARKET ST.  
OPP. POWELL

## NINETY-SIXTH HALF YEARLY REPORT OF Savings Union Bank of San Francisco

Whose Name Was  
**SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION.**  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.  
Temporarily Located at  
**NORTHWEST CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.**

The name of the San Francisco Savings Union has been changed to SAVINGS UNION BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO to more clearly indicate to the general public that it conducts a banking business. At the same time its identity is kept as the old "Savings Union," the name by which it has been popularly known for nearly half a century.



New building at junction of Grant Avenue with Market and O'Farrell Streets will be completed and occupied before the close of the year.

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Savings Union Bank of San Francisco, June 30, 1910

ASSETS	
Loans secured by first lien on Real Estate wholly within the State of California	\$12,813,365.16
Loans secured by Pledge and Hypothecation of Approved Bonds and Stocks	1,222,654.52
Bonds of the Municipalities and School Districts of the State of California, Railroad Bonds and Bonds and Stocks of Local Corporations, the value of which is	10,225,803.89
Bank Premises	700,000.00
Other Real Estate in the State of California	579,632.53
Furniture and Fixtures	500.00
Cash in Vault and in Bank	1,350,578.52
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$26,892,534.62</b>
LIABILITIES	
Due Depositors	\$24,578,737.31
Capital Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,313,797.31
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$26,892,534.62</b>

(Signed) JOHN S. DRUM, President.  
(Signed) R. M. WELCH, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1910.  
(Signed) FRANK L. OWEN,  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

For the half year ending June 30, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 1st. Money deposited on or before the 11th inst. begins to earn interest from July 1st.

#### CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

"At last the plain people of this country have real cause for rejoicing. The conviction of two of the men high up in the sugar trust of fraud against the Government in connection with the weighing of sugar under the revenue laws, and their probable imprisonment, shows that our laws, if properly administered, are sufficiently strong to hold big criminals as well as small ones. Now let the Government apply the same stringency in proceedings against the Standard Oil monopoly, and we shall be convinced that the dawn of a better day for law and order is not far distant."—Minnesota "Union Advocate."

#### GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council begs to call attention to the meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at headquarters, 316 Fourteenth street. The object of the gatherings is to increase the demand for union-label goods, cards, buttons, etc. Each union is entitled to two delegates for one dollar a month dues, and there isn't an organization in the central body that shouldn't be represented. The best weapon organized labor has is the union label, and it is imperative that members should rally to the support of every agency that will assist in increasing the demand. Remember the cause, the time and the place of meeting, and see that the union to which you belong is marked present at each meeting. Don't leave the work to the faithful few. The Label Section will prosper in proportion to its support.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Mrs. Ella F. McKenna, wife of John F. McKenna, died in Alameda on June 28th. She left two daughters and a son, beside the husband, to mourn her loss. Mr. McKenna, as foreman of the Carlisle composing room and brother of Thos. D. McKenna, has scores of friends in the job section who deeply regret the death of his wife.

On Saturday, July 2d, John J. Lynch passed away at his home, 1314 Grove street, Alameda. He was a native of Boston, 58 years of age. The funeral was held Monday, July 4th. Deceased leaves a wife and three daughters, besides a brother, M. Lynch, and two sisters, Mrs. J. H. Lynch and Mrs. Catherine Harlow, the latter the mother of Joe and Fay Harlow. John J. Lynch had held continuous membership in the typographical union for many years, having joined the organization in this city in the days of old "Eureka Union."

The officers and members of the recently organized Santa Cruz Typographical Union were obligated Saturday, June 25th, by Organizer G. E. Mitchell. The new union has a membership of 21.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson, who left the city June 28th on a twelve-days' walking trip into the Santa Cruz mountains, has advised headquarters that he is enjoying the outing. Every time he passes a postoffice he burdens Uncle Sam with a postal card detailing his condition, which at last accounts was still good. In his younger days, Leo was a great pedestrian, and he believes that he can "come back."

R. W. Jones, well known to old-time Puget Sound printers, and who is now in the real estate and insurance business in Tacoma, Wash., spent a few days in the city last week on business. Mr. Jones represented Tacoma Typographical Union at the St. Louis convention.

Organizers G. E. Mitchell and R. M. Mitchell of Abbott's, accompanied by their families, left Friday, July 1st, for their annual outing at La Honda, San Mateo County. They will be absent from the city for 16 days.

A. C. Gabernache writes from Plant-Champigny, France: "After having rounded the world, I will take a good rest here."

The annual report of the London Society of Compositors shows the number of members to have been 12,090 at the end of 1909 and the total funds, including the St. Bride street property, \$310,500. Superannuation allowances (corresponding to the old-age pension of the International Typographical Union) were paid to 497 members.

H. F. Skillen has drawn his card and gone back to Los Angeles to take his old position in charge of the "Citizen" office.

Winfield Scott left during the week for Marysville.

J. S. Daveler, Oakland Typographical Union's new president, was foreman of the Salt Lake "Tribune" for years, and subsequently of the Humboldt County "Times" in this State.

Oakland's scale is still in the hands of the members of the International Board of Arbitration. From the "Tri-City Labor Review" we learn that Walter N. Fischer has been on the sick list, and Harry Johnson and John Mathews on the crippled roll. Mr. Johnson attempted to plug up the linotype clutch with his finger, and Mr. Mathews sprained his ankle while on a walking expedition.

John W. Bramwood transferred his membership from Denver Union to Indianapolis Union during the past year, and had the first opportunity in fourteen years to exercise his right of suffrage at a printers' election on the 18th day of last May. Reports from Indianapolis say that the ex-I. T. U. secretary-treasurer is doing well in the printing business.

# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 216 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.  
**Alaska Fishermen**—95 Steuart.  
**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5**—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.  
**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.  
**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
**Bakers, No. 24**—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Bartenders, No. 41**—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.  
**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.  
**Beer Drivers, No. 227**—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.  
**Beer Bottlers, No. 293**—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.  
**Bindery Women, No. 125**—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Boiler Makers, No. 25**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
**Boiler Makers, No. 205**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
**Boiler Makers, No. 410**—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.  
**Bookbinders, No. 31**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.  
**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.  
**Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.  
**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
**Box Makers and Sawyers**—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
**Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Brewery Workmen, No. 7**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Broom Makers**—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.  
**Carpenters, No. 22**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Carpenters, No. 304**—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
**Carpenters, No. 483**—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
**Carpenters, No. 1082**—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.  
**Carpenters, No. 1640**—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.  
**Cement Workers, No. 1**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.**—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.  
**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Composition Roofers, No. 25**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  
**Cooks, No. 44**—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.  
**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Coopers, No. 65**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Drug Clerks, No. 472**—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Electrical Workers, No. 6**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Electrical Workers, No. 151**—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.  
**Electrical Workers, No. 537**—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
**Electrical Workers, No. 633**—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.  
**Elevator Constructors, No. 8**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Furniture Handlers, No. 1**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Garment Cutters**—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.  
**Garment Workers, No. 131**—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Gas Workers**—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Granite Cutters**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Grocery Clerks**—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Holisting Engineers, No. 59**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
**Janitors**—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.  
**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.  
**Lumber Clerks' Association**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1**—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.  
**Machinists, No. 68**—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.  
**Mallers**—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Marble Cutters, No. 44**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Marble Workers, No. 38**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.  
**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
**Millmen, No. 422**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Millmen, No. 423**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Millwrights, No. 766**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Molders, No. 164**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.  
**Moving Picture Operators, Local 162 International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.  
**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
**Newspaper Carriers**—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.  
**Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.  
**Painters, No. 19**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.  
**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
**Pavers, No. 18**—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Photo Engravers, No. 8**—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
**Plasterers, No. 66**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Post Office Clerks**—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.  
**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
**Printing Pressmen, No. 24**—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.  
**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Retail Clerks, No. 432**—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
**Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410**—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Riggers' Protective Union**—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.  
**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.  
**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104**—Meet 2d Guerrero.  
**Ship Drillers**—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.  
**Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510**—Meet Building Trades Temple.  
**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.  
**Stable Employees**—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.  
**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Steam Engineers, No. 64**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
**Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29**—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.  
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
**Street Railway Employees**—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.  
**Sugar Workers**—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
**Tailors (Journeyman)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.  
**Teamsters, No. 216**—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.  
**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
**Tobacco Workers**—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.  
**Typographical, No. 21**—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.  
**Undertakers' Assistants**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.  
**United Glass Workers**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**United Laborers of S. F.**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
**Varnishers and Polishers**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
**Waiters, No. 30**—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.  
**Waitresses, No. 48**—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
**Water Workers, No. 12,306**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.  
**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
**Wood Carvers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

## For Women in Union and Home

For many years Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who is now well past middle life, has devoted herself chiefly to the practice of law and has won a wide reputation as a lawyer. She is a familiar figure before the Supreme Court of the United States, and her sex has apparently been no handicap in her practice. She recently paid a visit to Tennessee for the purpose of settling claims in connection with the distribution of funds granted Cherokee Indians and their descendants in exchange for their lands.

From a position as stenographer for the Morris Packing Company, in the new town of Pockingtown, Okla., Miss Anna Bynum rose in the short period of three months to the standing of a capitalist through her clever manipulations in real estate, she now being worth in the neighborhood of \$60,000. In November, 1909, when she went to the recently-established town where lots were being put on the market at a low figure and selling for small monthly payments, Miss Bynum had the foresight of investment, and resigning her position some time later she took up the occupation of selling lots on a commission basis. It was not long before she had realized \$5000 in commissions and this she invested for herself. Property advanced rapidly and the value of her holdings has today increased twelve-fold. She is particularly modest of her achievements and the pluck she has shown has called for much favorable comment from real estate men in general.

## DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, corner Market, McAllister and Jones streets, San Francisco, June 27, 1910.—Dividend Notice—At a meeting of the board of directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1910, free from all taxes and payable on and after July 1, 1910. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts and become a part thereof and will earn dividend from July 1, 1910. Deposits made on or before July 1, 1910, will draw interest from July 1, 1910.

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK**, now at No. 2631 Mission street near 22d; Main Office to be at Valencia and 16th streets about July 1st. For the half year ending June 30, 1910, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1910.

JAMES ROLPH, Jr., President.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**, (member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 783 Market street, near 4th. For the half year ending June 30, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1910. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1910.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

**THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, (member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 101 Montgomery street, corner Sutter street. For the half year ending June 30, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1910. Dividends not drawn become part of deposit accounts and earn dividends from July 1st. Money deposited on or before July 11th will earn interest from July 1st.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

**MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK**, (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), corner Market and Mason streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1910, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after July 1, 1910. Dividends not drawn earn interest from July 1st. Deposits made before July 10th earn interest from July 1st.

JNO. H. CALKINS, Cashier.

### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, July 5, 1910, President C. H. Cassasa presiding.

Transfers deposited by Miss M. B. Joos and H. W. Howe, both of Local No. 47. James Dunn admitted to membership on examination. G. M. Edwards admitted to full membership on transfer.

Members not yet engaged for the parades on Labor Day and Admission Day will please leave their names in the office.

Members securing prizes for the picnic will please forward same to the games committee before July 15th.

The delinquent list will be published in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." Members knowing themselves to be in arrears will please pay and avoid publication.

We are glad to see Mr. A. Paulsen is around again after a very severe illness, having been confined to the hospital for several weeks.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held in Orpheus Hall, Thursday, July 14th.

The picnic committee calls your particular attention to the fact that two weeks hence, on Thursday, July 21st, we will celebrate Musicians' Day in Shell Mound Park. The concert program is being carefully rehearsed, and will be conducted by some of our most popular conductors. The numbers were selected by themselves with a view of giving the most satisfaction to an interested audience. The music for dancing will continue without interruption from 11 a. m. until 7 p. m. All members are expected to take the 10 o'clock boat, bringing their families, friends and lunch baskets. (This was one of the most enjoyable features of the picnic last year.) The

children will all receive candy and prizes in the afternoon, little Willie Nolting having consented to lead the grand march. The games committee has been very successful in securing many valuable prizes, and has arranged a program for the race track that will interest the large and small, the fat and lean, the old and young.

Strike assessments to week ending July 9th are now due and payable, and amount to \$1.00. Members will avoid delinquency fines by making their payments promptly to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey.

### MACKENZIE'S REPORT DENOUNCED.

President John A. Kelly of the Labor Council presided at a mass meeting held in the interest of Asiatic exclusion, on Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the Building Trades Council. The meeting was under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council. Among the speakers were Judge James G. Maguire, Marc Anthony, Chas. W. Davison of San Jose, Frank McGowan, Homer D. Craig of San Jose and L. M. Herrin of Fresno, the last two representing the Farmers' Union. All of the speakers protested against the report of State Labor Commissioner Mackenzie, in which he expressed the belief that Asiatic labor is a necessity in this State. Quite as strong were the denunciations of the admittance to this port of Hindu laborers. Herrin and Craig both declared that the farmers of California preferred white help to harvest the crops, and they believed that there was sufficient white labor to supply the demands of the farmers. The establishment of free employment bureaus in every city, under control of the labor unions, was advocated. Particular stress was laid upon the evils which are sure to follow the increasing influx of Hindu laborers into this country, and it was shown that they are, if possible, even less desirable additions to the population than the Japanese or Chinese.

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